ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN-FOUR DAYS' LATER FROM EUROPE.

SINGULAR RUPTURE IN FRANCE. The President Repudiating his Monthpieces

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON.

REVOLTING NARRATIVE OF LONDON LIFE. &c., &c., &c.

The American steamship Franklin, Captain J. A. Wotton, has arrived off this port, with the United States mails, after a run of twelve days and four hours from Cowes Roads.

The Franklin left Havre at 2 P. M., on the 8th inst , and laid to off Cowes till 4 P. M. of the 9th, to receive the English mails from London and Southampton. She brings 130 passengers, and a fair cargo of valuable French, Swiss, and continental merchandise.

We learn that the remains of the late David Graham Esq. have been brought home in the Franklin by his brother, who went to Europe with him.

Amengst the passengers are the Hon. Mrs. de Blaqueire, and Charles Huffnagle, (U. S. Consul at Calcutta,) bearer of despatches; also, Master Paul Julien, the youthful musical wonder. During the passage he gave a concert for the benefit of the widows and orphans of seamen. The following relates to the affair :-

Dear Ser: - Will you do me the favor to present for me the enclosed three hundred and sixty francs (proceeds of Saturday evening's subscription) to the institution for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of Scamen, and much oblige your humble servant.

(Signet)

much oblige your humble servant.

(Signed)

To Capt Jas A. Wotton, steamer Franklin.

U. S. Man Steamer Franklin.

Off Sandy Hook, June 21, 1852.

Monsieur Paul Julien—Dear Sir :—It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this day, requesting me to present to the institution for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of Scamen, the sum of three hundrod and sixty frames, the proceeds of a concert given by you on the evening of the 18th inst. for their benefit, on board the steamer Franklin, at sea. I shall take great pleasure in complying with your wishes, and hope that you will meet, in your professional tour, with that success which your eminent ability and benevolent feelings should ensure. Very truly yours.

JAS. A. WOFTON,
Commander Steamer Franklin.

Commander Steamer Franklin.

The Canada, from Boston and Halifax, arrived out at Liverpool shortly after midnight of the 5th inst. having made the run from Roston in ten days eight hours.

Capt. Fitch, (whose arrival at Cowes was reported by the last steamer), after landing the mails and passengers, proceeded to Bremen. Her passage was effected in 134 days.

The royal mail steamship Orinoco (one of the new

class) had arrived at Southampton, after a passage from St. Thomas of 13 days and 22 hours, having averaged the whele distance at a speed of 107 miles an hour She had specie on freight to the amount of \$1,386,485, principally in silver, from the Gulf of Mexico and the South Pacific. Of general news this arrival is remarkably bare.

The ensiness of the London money market continued. Three per cent consols were quoted 1004 to 100%; exchequer bills, 80 to 83 premium. Austrian scrip had improved in value on the London Excharge, and was quoted at 1 to 1 prent. Mexican bonds had fallen 2 per cent., in consequence of news brought by the Onnoco, that a fresh revolu-tion had been attempted in the capital. Gold mining shares were very flat, and were expected to remain so until favorable news should be received relative to the success of some of the established Californian companies. It was rumored that Colonel Fremont was about to depart from England for California, and after settling the titles of his Mariposa property, to return again to Europe. In the corn market at Mark Lane, on the 7th in-

stant, there was not much animation, but the previous week's prices were maintained. Foreign wheat experienced a steady demand. English flour was dull of sale, and American has slightly receded in value. Floating cargoes of foreign wheat were held firmly, and the cargoes of Indian corn fetched

At Manchester, prices continued firm, but transac tions were chiefly for the home demand. In Birmingham, the sales of iron were large, with an improvement in quotations, In the woollen districts, the late revival of trade was maintained. In Nottingham, there was much activity, both in the lace and hosiery trades, and the orders from the United States were extensive. The Irish linen market was less notive.

The impulse towards emigration to Australia was elt in all parts of the kingdom, and the departures were very numerous, and would be much greater. were it not for the want of hazds at home, and the facility of obtaining employment.

The Liverpool cotton market was rising. opened on the 7th with an animated demand both from the trade and on speculation. An advance of one-eighth of a penny was speedily established, and the sales amounted fon that day to 10,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters purchased 6,000

During a debate on the Maynooth question, in the House of Commons, on the 8th inst., Mr. Feargus O'Connor committed a violent assault on one of the honorable members, and was called to order by the Speaker. His conduct was so incoherent as to leave no doubt of his absolute madness.

The new political journal, El Diario E panol was published in Madrid on the 1st inst. It belongs to the moderado party, and its principal object is to defend the interests of Spaniards in Cuba.

The London Times, in giving news from Sierra Leone, to the 13th of May, confirms a statement previously published in the HERALD. It is as follows :-

It is added that our friendly relations with the Liberian government had been in some way dis-turbed, and that the British Consul at Monrovia has returned by the present packet.

The King of Naples has given permission to Mr. Morris, Minister of the United States at the Neapo litan court, to have a large block of lava cut from the foot of Mount Vesuvius, to be employed as th foundation of a statue to be erected at Washington. His Majesty has also allowed him to open two tombs at Herculaneum, and to take away the contents for the National Museum of Washington These objects are to be conveyed to New York by the Independence frigate, of the United States, now at anchor in the Bay of Naples.

The Egyptian government has just concluded a new treaty with England for the transit of de-spatches. From the 1st of July next the English spatches. From the 1st of July next the English Post Office will deliver to the Egyptian government at Alexandris the despatches from Great Britain and other countries for India, by which they will be carried to Suez at their risk and peril, instead of as before, by English agents. The despatches from Suez to Alexandria will be carried in the same man-

The British Parliament.
In the House of Commons; on the 7th inst., the Militia bill was read a third time, and passed.
In the House of Lords, Earl Gray expressed regret at the breaking off of the negotiations with the Canadian legislature with regard to the Halifax and Quelece thilway, and inquired whether it was intended to produce any further correspondence on the subject.

The Earl of DERRY explained, that as the only olan to which the Canadian Lagislature would agree was not considered one that would develope the resources of the country, and as no corresponding benefit would be derived by the British empire,

ing benefit would be derived by the British empire, ministers has declined to recommend the Imperial Parliament to guarante so large a sun as £7,000,000 for its construction. All the correspondence which had pursed on the subject would be produced.

In the flower of Commons, Nr. Bernard, called attention to the distressed condition of the Weat India planters, owing to the mortality amongst the inforcers, from the choicea hast year, and small-pox this, and adducing his own case as an exampla, stated that, on his estate, in the north of Jamaica, 120 laborers bad died of choicea, and a considerable nome for of the small-pox, leaving the cultivation of the land dependent on some fourteen or fifteen adults, assisted by a body of children from nine to fourteen years old; and so expensive was this kind of labor,

that in three menths it had cost him £1,000. Hinting at, rather than intimating, a possibility of danger to the continuance of the connection, if the complaints of these colonies were slighted, he asked

cemplaints of these colonies were slighted, he asked whether government was prepared to originate, or to accept, if proposed by others, any measures for supplying them with labor.

The reply of the Secretary of the Colonies was to the effect that the question must remain over for the consideration of a future parliament.

Lord STANLEY, in reference to an intercognition of Lord J. Russell's, announced that a protecol had been signed by the representatives of the five great powers on the subject of the Prussian claims on Neufchatal, as recognized by the treaty of 1815; and he added that France, under her present rulers, had by a public act recognized the European settlement guaranteed by that treaty. He declined at present to produce the protocol.

Mr. F. O'Connor Again.
In the House of Commons, on the 8th inst., Mr. GLADSTONE rose to address the House, when he was interrupted by
Sir B. Hall, who said—I wish to refer to a ques-

Sir B. Hall, who said—I wish to refer to a question of order. I am sorry to call the attention of the House to the conduct of the hon, member for Nettingham (Mr. O'Connor), but I feel it my duty to do so. (Loud cries of "Hear.") While I was this moment calling "Divide," not seeing any member rise to address the House, the hon, gentleman turned round on me and struck me in the side (a laugh) and severely hurt me. I told the hon, gentleman on a former occasion that if he addressed me in this House, or subjected me to any annoyance, I should call your attention, sir, to the subject, and put myself under your protection, which I now do. (Cheers.)

The Speakers—The honorable member for Not

THE SPEAKER -The honorable member for Not-

Cheers.)

THE SPEAKER—The honorable member for Nottingham has been so long a member of this House, that it is unnecessary to remind htm, that it is against the rules and orders of the House for one member to interrupt or annoy another in the course of the proceedings. I am sorry to say, however, that the honorable member for Nottingham is in the constant habit of violating those rules and orders (hear), and I now tell him that if he persists in that course, it will be my painful duty to call the attention of the House to the honorable member by his name, and it will then be for the House to take such ulterior steps as will prevent any such misconduct in future. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Connor (whose tones and manner must have been distressing to the House) said he had done rothing to the Hon. member for Marylebone. He only caught him by the coat, and did nothing to him whatever. But he was his greatest enemy. Ho was one of the members of the Land Committee five years ago, and opposed him in everything on that committee. Mr. O'Connor (amid loud cries of 'order.' and "chair.") then proceeded, weeping and sobbing, and in very incoherent language, to refer to the land scheme, complaining of having received no rent, and of the amount of money that was owing him, and persisted in addressing the House, notwithstanding the repeated calls to order addressed to him from the Chair. The Hon. gentleman having at length been induced to resume his seat.

The Speaker said—I must now call upon the

Sent,
The Speaken said-I must now call upon the The SPEAKER said—I must now call upon the Hon member by name. Mr. O'Connor. (A pause.) If the Hon. member has any apology to make to the House, now is the time to do so.

Mr. O'CONNOR—I make an apology to the House. I beg the Hon member's pardon for anything I did to him. (Hear, hear.) You are the best Speaker that ever sat in the chair. ("Order," and a local.")

the matter then dropped.

France.
The dates from Paris extend to the 8th inst. The dates from Paris extend to the Sth inst. An immense sensation has been produced at the Boyrse and in political circles by a fresh article of M. Granier de Cassagnae, on the subject of Belgium. The grave feature in this composition is the declaration of the writer that the aggressive articles of the Constitutionnel against the Belgian government have been undertaken with the express sanction of Louis Napoleon, and composed under his auspices. This is so important that I shall give you M. Granier de Cassagnae's own works:—

took of Louis Napoleon, and composed under his auspices. This is so important that I shall give you M. Granier de Cassagnae's own words:—

The Belgian journals, hestile to the Prince President, pretend to believe that the war of tariffs, announced in our preceding article, was a mere menace, begot of our fancy, invented by our caprice, and altogether foreign to the views of the French government: and they add that the Catholic party in Belgiam begged of the Eigsee, and of ourselves, this comministory manifesto, with the view of influencing the elections in their favor. Resigned as we are to our modes and position in journalism and pointies, we cannot allow to be imputed to us sufficient levity to treat with a nation, as from equal to equal, in our own mame. What serious man can believe, that having the henor and being bound by the duty of appreaching the head of the State, we should have been so far wanting to the respect due to his person and to his power, as to implicate his pelicy in matters so eminently grave and defracte, without having previously consulted his intention and convenience. It is not, therefore, in our own mane, believe us, that we have spoken of the case in which the commercial relations of Bulgiam with France might be broken. For the rest the Belgiam government has an ambassador to inform it of the treth, if our words do not repretent this with sufficient credit.

ambassador to inform it of the treth, if our words do not represent this with sufficient enedly.

The Monitor on the following day came out with the appended lame attempt at disavowal:—

It is quite natural to nitribute to the government the ideas put forth by the journals which usually support it; but when such journals give those ideas as the private expression of the sentiments of the head of the state, they expose themselves to the reproach of untruth (infidelité) or of exaggeration. They thus assume, in fact, an official language, which let do to their articles an importance which there eught never to have.

When the government wishes to make known its real intention, it confides that intention in the Moni-

terr, its sole organ. No publication in any other newspaper can engage the government's responsibility. The Constitutionar's article of this day obliges us to make this declaration.

In rejoinder to this, the next day the Constitutionard published a most extraordmary article from the pen of Dr. Veron, the proprietor of the paper, in which he declares that since the coup d'état, M. Granier de Cassagnae had been the direct medium of communication between the Prince President of the republic and the Constitutionard, and further affirming that the articles in the paper, both with the republic and the Constitutionnel, and further affirming that the articles in the paper, both with reference to the Changarnier affair and to Belgium, represented the personal views and sentiments of Louis Napoteon. M. de Cassagnae follows this up by declaring that the communique in the Constitutionnel in no respect disavows the policy with regard to Belgium, which he had proposed in his articles.

This dispute between the French government and the Constitutionnel is likely to lead to important results. If it be true, as that newspaper affirms, that suits. If it be true, as that newspaper affirms, that it has only interpreted the secret views of Louis Na-poleon, which have been entrusted to M.de Cassag-nne, then a rupture between France and that power

must ensue. Any net of aggression on the part of France towards Belgium would lead to grave com-plications, and speedily to an European war. The Constitutional, (as we learn by telegraph.)

The Constitutional, (as we learn by telegraph.) had received a first warning from the government, in consequence of which Dr. Veron had intimated his intention of declining to insert any more articles from the pen of Cassagnas.

The Monitem has the following:—

By a decision of the Minister of Finence, the interest on treasury bends is fixed as follows from this day:—For bonds at from four to five months date, two per cent; from six to eleven months, two and a half per cent; and for one year, at three and a helf per cent. This reduction in the rate of interest has become necessary in consequence of the increasing amount of each in the treasury. This amount is now minety-four millions, although the relumburs ments to the stockholders who have not accepted the conversion have all been effected.

the above announcement enused a slight rise on the Bourse for the funds and milway shares.

The brench expeditionary columns in Algeria had met with some fresh successes against the various tallors which they are endeavoring to subjugate.

TRADE OF THE REPUBLICE.

The principal feature remarked by strangers in the aspect of Paris, is the considerable number of new houses which are on all sides in course of construction. It is admitted that the building trade has seidem been more prosperous than at present, and the consequence is that there is rather a deficiency than a redundancy of operatives.

The manufacturers of the capital are not altergether so well satisfied. They begin to complain that their season has terminated earlier than usual, and that their orders for exportation have been fewer than during previous years. The manufac-

fewer than during previous years. The taxamfacturers of what are termed objets de luxe are the loudest in uttering those complaints. The dealers in fancy articles are largely indebted for their present prosperity to the crowds of strangers who flocked to Paris to witness the "feast of eagles." flocked to Paris to witness the "feast of eagles." The cabinet makers in the Faubourg St. Anteine have received large orders from Hayti within the last few days. The Emperor Soulouque has commanded that his palace shall be newly furnished, and he has further granted permission to import into Hayti certain articles of luxury free of duty. The Paris manufacturers are managing to take ad-The Paris manufacturers are preparing to take advantage of this permission. The partisant of "provantage of this permission. The partisans of "pro-tection" are exerting themselves to obtain an aug-mentation of the custom tariff. The agricultural compristee of Lille, for example, has addressed a circular to the other committees in the department of the North, to petition the government to impose an additional dary of 11f. the 100 kilogrammes on fare go flax thread imported into France. The protext is, has the importation of foreign flax-thread injusted in the context of the North. The manufacturers, on the other hand admit that a measure would be other hand admit that such a measure would be other hand, admit that such a measure would be fatal to the French linen manufacture. The accounts received from the manufacturing districts counts received from the manufacturing districts counts received from the manufacturing districts counts received from the manufacturing of Honor, Malbourse, Roubaix, and Elbrand, have disposed of mently all their stock, and are now in the market to purphase the raw material. I have to notice a considerable rise in copper. This is attributed to the miners in South America having abandoned the corper mines to flock to California to seek for gold. The magnificent appearance of the growing crops has caused

a further decline in the corn market. The reserve of flour in Paris is daily increasing, and amounts at present to 26,000 metrical quintals. This fact loads the speculators to believe that there is a larger supply of flour on hand in the departments than was magined. The very finest fleur is quoted, nominally, at 50f, the sack of 157 kilogrammes, with great difficulty in making sales. Some excellent samples from the Beauce have been sold at 47f., being a fall of 2f, the sack within a few days. The best wheat from the Beauce and from Brie is quoted at 25f, the 125 kilogrammes. Oaks are freely offered. The present damp and warm weather is highly favorable to this grain. The last accounts from the departments amounce an improvement in the price of fat exen. They brought good prices at the last marhets of Perigueux and Montevrault, and even store cattle were Improvement in the prices of fat exen. They brought good prices at the last markets of Perigueux and Montevrault, and even store cattle were in better demand since the last rains. Accounts from the southern departments state that the mulberry trees, which it was feared were seriously injured by the April frosts, are now much improved. It is expected that the silk crop will be satisfactory. There is a good demand at Lyons and St. Etienne for silk of superior quality. Numerous consignments of wine have been received at Bercy this last week from Burgundy, the Cher, and Orleans. Prices continue to be firm, although the cellars are full. At the last fair of Macon ordinary wine of 1850 was quoted at 80f., and that of 1851 at 57f. the cask of 228 litres, independent of the actroi duty. Letters received from the wine-growing districts state that the vines present a promising appearance. The late sultry weather has caused a fresh growth, which has replaced the buds destroyed by the frost. A good crop is now expected, and if the present hot weather continues, the wine of 1852 will be of superior quality. rior quality.

weather continues, the wine of 1852 will be of superior quality.

The Cape of Good Hope.

The Royal mail steamer Hellespont arrived at Plymouth on the 6th inst., with dates from the Cape to the 2d May. Hostilities against the Caffres had been renewed by General Catheart, the new Governor. The London Times gives the subjoined summary of the news:—

The only military movement, since our last advices, is one by Colonel Michel, on the 17th of April, near Fort Cox, when a sub-division of the Light Company of the 6th Regiment killed eight Caffres with the bayonet; and a company of Rifles in ambush, drove a body headlong down some cliffs, killing twenty, and wounding a great number.

The last dates from King William's Town are to the 27th of April. General Catheart had recovered from the effects of a severe fall, and was to proceed, on the 27th, to Fort Beaufort, preparatory to an attack, upon an extensive scale, on Friday, the 30th of April, upon the Waterkloof, where Macomo had again removed, with a large party of Caffres, from the Aratolas, and had been joined by a great many rebel Hottentots. It was understood that the General would direct this movement in person.

General Catheart's determination to hang the conneillors of Seyolo and Stock, who have been captured while endeavering to excite Pato and other friendly Caffres to join the enemy, has inspired great confidence, and the erection of the gallows at King William's Town, for that purpose, has struck much terror into the Caffres. The General's policy ofdestroying the enemy's cattle is most important, as is also his refusal to have personal communications with any of the chiefs among the Caffres. His energy and decision of character are much admired, and a prospect seems now open of really subduing and punishing the Caffres, so as to produce a permanent and substantial peace in the course of three or four months.

nent and substantial peace in the course of three or four months.

Our correspondent's letter, dated Cape Town, May 1, is as follows:—

The mail packet, which starts to-day, carries home little intelligence of any moment respecting the war. An operation of some magnitude, judiciously planned and well executed, once more expelled the enemy from the ravines and rocky heigths of Waterkloof; but he appears to have returned in considerable force almost immediately on the retirement of the troops. Several columns have also in the course of the month acted with success against the bands occupying the Amatola mountains, and unwards of 4,600 head of cattle have been captured, with some hundred horses. From the character of the enemy and the nature of the country, no decisive action, taken singly, is to be expected, if the only termination of the contest is to be the expulsion of the whole tribe. It is a war of exhaustion, like the blockade of an impracticable fortress. They will hold out as long as they have anything to eat.

About the hearinging of the month Sandilli seat. anything to eat.

About the beginning of the month Sandilli sent

About the beginning of the model Saudill sent a message, offering submission on any terms which the Governor should dictate. He was informed that Mr. Brownlee, the Gaika Commissioner, was placed by the Governor at Fort Cox for the express purpose of receiving any message. Nothing more has been

of receiving any message. Nothing more has been heard of it.

From the Orange River Sovereignty there I nothing new; that is, no events, for it cannot be surposed that arrangements are not in progress for a settlement of differences in that quarter.

On the borders of the colony, near Fort Beaufort, and even in the neighborhood of Graham's Town frequent depiculations are still committed by small bands of armed men, which show a want of security and constant exposure to dancer over an innearse and constant exposure to danger over an immen-extent of country.

Russia.

The following imperiat ukase was published at St. Petersburg on the 22d uit:—

Our desire has always been that the Polish nobility of the Western government of Kowno. Wilina Grodan Minrk, Welhynia, Podelia and Kiew should be admitted to rival in seal the nobility of Great Russia (of all religious), by manifesting sentiments of fidelity and devotedness in our victorious army, or in civil functions. But

can no longer be tolerated. In consequence, we decree as follows:

Ist. The sons of noble landowners in the above mentioned governments, who are not of the Greek religion and who do not possess less than one hundred serfs, are to be enrolled for military service at the age of eighteen, to be irreduced in regiments with the grade of easign if they have undergone an examination, or as soldiers with the right attached to noblity. 2d. Those who enter the service voluntarily at the sixteenth or eighteenth years of age, may choose the regiment in which they desire to serve, but they must undergo an examination.

The ulwase contains four other paragraphs relative to the civil services, which give exemption from military service to members of the nobility. By another ulwase, the Jewish communes, who are in arrears of taxes, are bound to pay 2,000 rubles for a recquit.

Turkey.

The following note has been sent to the members of the diplomatic corps in Constantinople:—
The foregoers who exercise the catting of printers in this capital have hardy printed in the Turkish and other native languages blocks and pumphlets criticizing and condoming this government. Such proceedings are not to be tolerated, expecially as it is only by special favor that strangers are permitted to follow the occupation of printers among us. It is, therefore, expressly torbidden to print in the native languages any books or pamphlets not sanctioned by the importal government, or to print aught in foreign languages without the permission of the Subline Porte having previously been obtained.

The issue of this order has been occasioned by the publication, principally by Russian and Austrian

publication, principally by Russian and Austrian gents, and with an obvious purpose, of pampalets, in which the deepest colors are employed to depict the present condition of the Ottoman empire.

The Exedus from Ireland.

According to the Limerick Reporter, Bishop aughen, of Killaloe, is working thigh and main ith a view of inducing the remnant of the peacany to remain in the old constry—warning them, with the zeal of a Christian paster, of the perils to high their faith would be subjected in the New orld. The Banner of Ulster has the following

which their faith would be subjected in the New World.' The Banner of Utster has the following remarkable statement respecting the progress of enigration from some of the best direumstanced of the northern countries:—

Enigration from this purt continues to an extraordinary extent. Every day, our more comfortable and femociable figures—those who are not prepared to remark in the country till they are completely beggared—are seen hurrying off to hiverped to take their pressages to the western world and simple every week ressels, crowded with passages are to be seen leaving this harbor on their way to the same destination. Vesterday, the Harrishang sailed for New York with 150 embrants on board buring the present season about 2,000 emigrants have left Belfast direct for the United States, and more than the same numbers have proceeded in the steamers to secure their berils at liverpeol, so that up to the present time, not taking into account the numbers who are now multing off to Australia—and these are not a few—not less than between four thousand and five thousand persons have left the adjusting counties, principally Antrim and Bown, to seek the home and the conforts which they believe the American republic is so well qualified to secure, both to themselves and to their families. At no former season, we believe have a more substantial class of farmers proceeded as emigrant from this port, and we have reason to know that in various quarters many others reason to know that in various quarters many others reason to know that in various quarters many others reason to know that in various quarters many others reason to know that in various quarters many others reason to know that in various quarters many others reason to know that in various quarters many others reason to know that in various quarters many others reason to know that in various quarters many others reason to know that in various paratory to going to the gold digrings. While we doubt the prulence of this, yet an outel for the superabundant stock of str the gold digrings. While we doubt the prudence of this, yet an outlet for the superabundant stock of situation seekers, is not unwelcome. It is smong the laboring population that the "exodus" will create the greates blank, and in this district; the want of a sufficient number of linen weavers is loudly complained of.

Most Extraordinary and Revolting Nar.

In the London Times of the 7th May, we find the following police report of an extraordinary and revolting circumstance:—

Mahomet Abraham, a jet black blied beggarman, who is usually led through the streets by a brown deg, and filica ——, aged 23 years, the daughter of a gontleman who resides in the city of London, were brought before the Lord Mayor by Henry Major, an officer of the Mondieity Society. The male prisoner was a peculiarly revolting object, his head being covered with long matted hair, and the

covering upon his limbs being tattered and filthy in an extreme degree he female was a small sized, pretty faced girl, presenting a remarkable contrast to the wretched creature who accompanied and was

to the wretched creature who accompanied and was cherished by her.

The Mendicity Officer said—At twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, I saw the two prisoners together in Bishopagate street. They had come from Halifax street, where they live together, and the girl fastened a petition to the man's breast and placed him and his dog near the Paul Pindar public house, in an attitude of supplication. As soon as she deposited him to her satisfaction against the wall, she retired from him. I soon saw han receive a penny, and i apprehended them both.

The fellowing is a copy of the petition, which was satiched round with black tapes—

"The humble petition of Mahomet Abraham, a native of Calcuta, East Indias. He was brought to this country in the burque Diana, Capisin Brown. Was kept ashore in the Infirmary, Liverpeol, of fever and inflammation in the eyes, where he was deprived of his precious sight. Being a stranger, far, far away from home, he is forced to trust to the kind, benevolent, and jumane, who feel for the misjortunes of others.

achived of his precious sight. Being a stranger, far, far away from home, he is forced to trust to the kind, benevolent, and humane, who feel for the mistortunes of others.

"Gold is much.

The loss of health is more;
The loss of sight is such.
God only can restore.

"The Lord loveth a cheerful giver."
The Lord Mayor—is it possible that these two persons have been living together?
The Mendicity Officer—I have traced them to their very bed, and have been particularly informed of their habits.
Captain Wood, of the Mendicity Society, said the case was certainly the most extraordinary he had met with in all his experience. With his lordship's permission, he would read a letter which he had received from the young woman's father, who was then in the justice room.

To the Secretary, Mendicity Society, Red Lion Square:—

Square:- DEAR SIR-I beg to submit the following distress-

To the Secretary, Mendicity Society, Red Lion Square:—

Draw Sin—I beg to submit the following distressing case to your sympathios, and to solicit from you the advice and assistance which I am led to understand is kindly afforded by your society in extraordinary cases out of the pale of parental authority. By birth and education a gentleman, I married, in the year 1829, a lady in the same sphere of society, by whom I had issue two daughters: the eldest of them (the unfortunate subject of this application.)) now 23 years of age, was, from the age of three months, brought up and educated in the first style by her maternal grandfather and mother. At their decease, about seven or eight years since, she became an unwilling inmate of her parent's dwelling, from which she contrived to get away with a married man, and was not heard of, having cluded the efforts of the police to trace her, for many months, until the receipt of a letter and the Times newspaper from Mr. D'Arcy, our solicitor, at Newton Abbott, in Devonshire, in which paper a detailed and humane account of the distressing condition of a young lady then lying at St. Luke's workhouse appeared, under the assumed name of Elizabeth Allen. This account, as regarded my daughter, abounded with the most atrocious falsehoods as detailed by herself at the Board of Guardians of St. Luke's. My wife, having a cousin of the name to whom the solicitor suggested it might apply, went to St. Luke's, and found our daughter to be the person whose case had been detailed in the Times, and on her being brought before them and her mother, she was then and there convicted of deliberate falsehood and fraud, and handed over to her mother. Exertions were then successfully made to get her cured of a complication of loathsome disorders, at Bartholomew's Hospital, from whence, after being brought to a state of convalescence, and robbing some of the nurses of small sums of money, she escaped, and was again lost sight of for many months, when a gentleman, a friend of the family, saw and ga our daughter, as the wife of a Mr. Abraham, desiring the sale of her preperty, and requesting him to take the necessary steps, one of these, and the preliminary step, being our signatures and consent. My first impulse was to visit the locality specified in the felections letter—'7. Little Halifax street, White-chaptl.' and there, in one miserable room, colubbiting with a black blind beggar who perambulates the treets with a brawn dog, this wretched girl is to be found. The parties who live in the same bouse say that she has been cohabiting with this meastrous coathscene being for two months, and that they live most fuxuriously. Her mother, who has had an interview with her, states that she boasts of this mat's bringing her home from West-end frequently 15s per day, and on an average 7s or 8s, per diem. that s brit ging ber home from West-end frequently
the per cay, and on an average 7s or 8s, per diem.
She stated herself to have been married to him seven mouths since at Whiteebapel church, which, ou careful inquiry. I found to be false, having examined he church books and seen the officials on the subject.

The Lag M.

The Lerd Mayor-Certainly this is the most hor-rible piece of Landon romance I ever heard of, and it would be quite incredible if I had not before me man, that you can have any respect or affection for the miserable creature at your side? The Female Prisoner—Yes; I have both respect and

affection for him. I have no idea of leaving him We can do very well together. The Menalicity Officer—The man has been begging

about for several years, and I have no doubt is well able to keep a woman in great luxury. I am con-visced that the girl has been attracted by the excelent living with which he indulges her. They have seen in the habit of getting the best, and she does

of deny it.

The Female Prisoner-Well, I cannot go home, and will not go home.

The black said he had been dog-led through the streets of London for eight years; that there could be no mistake about his blindness; and if any one knew how a blind man was to support himself ex-cept upon the kindness of those who were not blind, he would be much obliged to be informed in what

way.

The Lord Mayor then communicated privately with the father of the girl, and both prisoners were

Markets.

Liverprod. Covide Market, June 8.—The sales of cotton to day are estimated at 7.000 bales, of which exporters have taken 1 000, and speculators 2 500 bales. The great tulk is American, the other sorts including 200 Pernam and Marmaham, at 64.5d, to 64.5d. The market closes tamely, but firmly; prices of all kinds being at the full rates of yesterdey.

Marchetter June 8.—We have still a hardening market for yearns and water wish from No. 12's to 20's may be quoted at 1.d. to 1.d. per pound higher than this day week. The accounts constantly reiterated from the United States, of a rishing cotton market, are no doubt at the bottom of this, and a fair business doing this morning, both by the home trade are shippers, has enabled spinners to exact this advance, though at the expense, as sinost in all cases of a restriction on the extent of transactions. There has been a good steady market in yours generally. In cith there is no change worth mentioning, he demand is steady, not brogant. For fada shirtings an advance has been a sked, but was difficult to obtain, hough some fair sales were effected, where last rates were taken.

Lerne Woodley Cloth, June 8.—Notwichstanding the stock of cloth in the halls is very much reduced, and the choice exceedingly limited and indifferent yether be been a cod active business done, and cloths of a maketable character met with a ready sale at firm prices.

a maketable cheracter met with a ready side at firm prices.

Lerros Propter Market, but there has been less spirit in the hidding, yet the firmness of holder has sustained prices, and after the public sales some purchases were made, 450 habs of West India side, including 250 in public sale defer—1,000 half bales of Mocha cold steadily at public ale at full prices, 75s., to 82s. A limited business has an done in plantation Ceylon, by private contract. Good ordinary native Ceylon quarted at 44s to 44s, 55t. No sales of importance reported. Ten—The amount of business done has not been large but the article has a firm appearance. Coebined—270 begs were offered in cubble cale, and sold irregularly, low description at 1d. to 26, decline; good and fine about previous rates. Hondinas silver 3s, 5d, 1o 3s. 8d. Mexican silver, 3s, 2d. to 3s. 4d. Irstigo—0.000 cheate already declared for the next quarterly sale. Cotton—The market is firm, 500 beles seld to-day. Tallow remains steady, without afternation in prices. In other articles no material alternation.

Livespool. Cons. Talent. Tuesday, June 8—The ar-

in thiese. In other articles no material alteration.

Liverscon. Cons. Tranz. Tuesday, June 8.—The arrivals since Tuesday from Ireland, and coastwise, are liberal of oats and coatmeal, but light of other articles. From fereign ports we have received 10.937 quarters of heart. 249 quarters of beans, 5.389 quarters of Indian corn. 2.740 sneks and 7.634 barrs's of flour. The exports are large, and consist of 17.79 quarters of wheat. 6.472 quarters of Indian corn. 2.740 sneks and 7.634 barrs's of flour. The exports are large, and consist of 17.79 quarters of wheat. 6.472 quarters of Indian corn. and 900 sneks and 4.163 bbs. of flour. The trade during the week has been very quiet. Wheat and flour have receded in value 14 to 24 per 70 Ba., and 3d. to 6d per bbl., without leading to much businers. Indian corn on the spot has met a slow sale, at a reduction of fully 6d, per quarter floating cargoes near at hand are difficult to be met with, and for such high prices would be given. We have bad a great deal of tain during the week, and the weather is now warm and forcing. At this day's market there was a fair tendance of town and country dealers, but in consequence of the totally inndequate accommodation afforded to the trade, great lipenavendone was experienced and business much interfered with. Wheat and flour were in fair consumptive demand, at a decline of 2d per 70 lbs, and 6d, per sack and barrel. Onts and oatmeal met slow sale, and must be quoted at \$40, per 45 lbs., and 6d, per sack and barrel. Onts and oatmeal met slow sale, and must be quoted at \$40, per 45 lbs., and 6d, per bold lower than on this day week. Barley beans. per lead lower than on this day week. Barley, beans, and peas supported late rates. Indian corn on the spot was in active request, at a reduction of 1s per 430 lbs.; fleating cargoes continue scarce, and prices nominally the ame as last quoted.

CITY NEWS.

NEW YORK COMMON COUNCIL:

OFFICTALL

approved.

Stated Session. Beated Session.

Beard or Alderman, June 21, 1852.

Present—Richard J. Comnton, Esq., President;
Aldermen Moore, Haloy, Oakley, Boyce, Barr,
Tweed, Brisley, Francis, Smith, Tiemann, Bard,
Ward, Denman, Alvard, Doherty.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and

RESOLUTION.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman Denman—Whereas we have learned with sincere regret of the decease of David Graham, feq, in a foreign lend, lete a member of the Common Council, and for a long period officially connected with the city government; therefore Recolved. That we deeply sympathice with the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement, and that the members of both Boards, and his Honor the Mayor, together with the officers of the Common Council, will attend his funeral, with their staves of office, on the arrival of his remains in this country, from his late residence, and that committees from both Boards be appointed to confer with the family in making the necessary arrangements for his funeral solemnities.

After the same was read, the following communication was received from his Honor, the Mayor:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 21, 1852.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

To THE HONORABLE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
AND BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.
Gentlemen:—It becomes my painful duty to announce to you the decease of David Graham, Esq.,
Nice in Italy whither he had gone in the hope of Gentlemen:—It becomes my painful duty to announce to you the decease of David Graham, Esq. at Nice, in Italy, whither he had gone in the hope of restoring his failing health. Mr. Graham had for many years occupied so prominent a position, and silled so large a space in the annals of our city and State, I feel that the decease of such a gentleman could not be passed over without some notice from those with whom he was at one time officially connected. Mr. Graham was for several successive years a member of the Common Council, where the faithful and fearless manner in which all his duties were discharged, won for him the approbation of the entire community. As a lawyer, Mr. Graham was excelled by few in the country, and the appreciation in which he was held, was evidenced by his appointment as one of the commissioners to revise the practice and pleadings of our courts. But his worth, his talents, and his services are well known to all, and need not be enumerated here. He has deceased in the very prime of life, at a period when years of usefulness and honors might have safely been predicted, and a community is called on to mourn his loss. I make this communication with the view that your honorable body may take such action as the occasion may suggest.

A. C. Kinsonan, I make the necessary arrangements for the funeral of deceased.

The communication from his Honor, the Mayor, was accepted, and Aldermen Denman, Tiemann, and Ward, appointed such committee on the part of this Bond, to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral of deceased.

The food, on a previous motion, agreed to meet

then adjourned.

The Board, on a previous motion, agreed to meet on Wednesday, at 5 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

The Courts—Death of David Graham, Esq., of the New York Bar.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
Before Hon. Judge Daty.

JUNE 21.—Mr. Cochrane, addressing his Honor, said, that the melancholy duty had been assigned to him by his legal brethren of announcing to the Court officially the death of David Graham, Esq. The affecting intelligence of his decease was received some days since, but, in consequence of this Court having adjourned on Saturday morning, it is now made known at the earliest opportunity. It did not become him (Mr. C.), nor was that the place to dwell upon the virtues of their deceased brother; another and a more fitting occasion would occur.

As a lawyer he was diligent; as an advocate he was zealous; as a friend he wassincere. He is now gone, and has left a void which cannot be casily supplied, and many friends and relatives have to mourn one

and has left a void which cannot be easily supplied, and many friends and relatives have to mourn one who was so much loved and esteemed for his rare qualities of head and heart. After a few more remarks, Mr. C. moved that out of respect to the memory of Mr. David Graham, the Court adjourn for the day.

Judge Daly, who was evidently much affected, said:—My knowledge of Mr. Graham, of his life and character, was of that intionate nature that enables me to feel most fully all that has been said. It is perhaps to be expected that I should add something; but I feel the inadequacy of anything I could say. Mr. Graham was fo be most estimated in that relation in which he was necessarily the least known to the public at large—in the relations of private life—and the void created by his death in this respect, is rather a matter to be felt than for public comment in a public place. A public man, however distinguished his reputatation, or numerous his public responsibilities, can only be truly known, as a man, to a limited few. Mr. Graham was no exception. He was much prized and valued by those that knew him best; and it would add nothing to their appreciation of what he was, nor quicken their sense of his loss, to make his private virtue the strigget dextended comment. Silenes, under such a deprivation, is most consonant with true feeling and sincerity. As respects his professional position, it was so well and so fully established that very little can be said. To extensive learning and great natural ability he added the most untiring assiduity. His day was passed in unceasing activity; his night in long and protracted labor; and his life, in this particular, furnishes the usual illustration of this particular, furnishes the usual illustration of the means by which alone professional eminence is attained. As an advocate he was one of the most zealous, self-sacrificing and devoted; but in the most carnest moments of advocacy, and while the heaviest responsibilities were weighing upon him, he never lost for an instant that instinctive professional good breeding which tempered all he said and did, and which equally characterized his bearing to his opponent as well as towards the bench. In this he was a model worthy of all imitation to the old as well as to the young. Judge Daly then directed the metion to be entered on the minutes, and the court to be adjourned.

nation to be entered on the infinites, and the control to be adjourned.

A similar compliment was paid to the memory of Mr. Graham on the motion of Mr. Sheppard, seconded by Mr. Benedict, in the first part of this court, before Judge Ingraham.

We understand that the remains of Mr. Graham are expected by the Franklin steamer from Havre.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Refore the Recorder and Aldesmen Deman and Ward.

June 21.—At the sitting of the Court this morning, Mr.

A. Cakey Hall. Assistant District Attorney, moved that,
as a mark of respect for the memory of Mr. David Gra-lam, late a member of the New York bar, the Court adsorn for the day, in accordance with the custom ob erved renally on the death of such a highly esteemed member

or that year the death of such a highly externed member of the profession.

The Hen, F. A. Talmadge, (late Recorder.) in a speech, which, like that of the mover, was highly eulegistic of the deceased, seconded the motion.

Ris Honor the Recorder expressed the sympathy of the Court in the remarks made by both gentleman and the motion was immediately carried, and the Court adjourned accordingly till to merrow morning.

United States Marshal's Office.

June 21.—Charge of Revolt.—William Taylor and Lorin Baker were arrested on a charge of endewor-ing to make a revolt on board the ship Independence. Another.—Thomas Clarke and five others were arrested on a charge of endeavoring to make a revolt on board the ship Challenge.

Dr. John S. Wiley, of United States navy, died yes terday morning at his residence in Brooklyn, aged fifty-reven. He was born in Virgicia, and entered the many at an early age. His last service was Fleet Surgeon in the guit during the war with Mexico Deing his long and active service at sea and on shore he had made a large circle of acquaintances in and out of the pavy, and it was hardly possible to know him without becoming attached to him. His sense of truth and honor was so clear—his courage, moral and physical, so high—hatred of injustice and oppression so spontaneous and vehencut—that it was impossible to have anything to do with him without feeling his excellence.

Mrs. Montoe, wife of the Hon James Monroe, died this

Mrs. Montoe, wife of the Hon James Monroe, died this menning about one octoock, suddenly, of apoplexy, at Ferest Hill, the residence of Cornelius W. Lawenne, where she had been stopping for the last fortulght. The deceased was universally beloved by all who knew her, and her death will create a vacancy in the wide circle of her friends that will not soon be filled. We regrette say that Mr. Mouroe was absent from home at the time of her death.

her death.

We understand that the remains of the late David Grebam are hourly expected to arrive in this country by the steamship Franklin.

Miscelianeous Local Intelligence.

CCIDENT ON THE New YORS AND ERRE RAILEOUD.

berr on this road, named Thomas Shehau, had his
iley baddy fractured on Saturday last, when near
ord, in censequence of the upsetting of a small gravel
which he was conducting at the time. He was
ught to this city, and taken to the hospital.

Farat. Acceptest.—The Coroner held an inquest at 162 haverly place upon the body of William Whoret, who on aturdey last, while in a state of intexicution. fell down Saturday hast, while in a state of intoxication, full down stairs, and died yesterday from the effects of the injuries tocked. The deceased had been of intemperate habits for several years past. He was a native of England, 65 years of age, and was the owner of considerable real es-

The Laraverre Francisco This fine company went in their annual excursion yesterday (Monday) morning of Rergen N. J. They were necompanied by Dodworth stress Hand

Accident — On Sunday, F. A. Bartlay, a seller on beard the Francisco, lying at pler No. 9, North river, was seei-

deathy shot in the abdomen by August Ricton, one of he crew on board the same vessel. The recovery of the njured man is doubtful.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE NEW HAVEN RAHMOAD —The man who was struck by the locomotive on the New Havest Railroad is Mr. Charles Seers, of No. 157 Forsyth street, who, we are glad to learn, is not fatally injured and it is the opinion of the attending surgeons that so bones are broken. Mr. Seers walked about the hospital grounds on Monday mor ning, and thought himself well emough to re-turn home.

AN ATHEMPT TO COMMIT SUSCING.—About 11 o'clock.

A. M. on Sunday, a women, named Mary Changly, restoing at 504 Greenwich street, was found in a dring condition, produced by the effects of an over dose of landamies which she had taken with the evident intention of destroying herself. She was taken to the Hospital by officer Methoughl.

Accurer.—About 7 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, a man accused Alfred Tolan, was knocked down by a back, and overeity injured. He was taken to his residence by office.

Exercis of Warring the Choran Wares,—On Sunday afternoon, about to clock P. M., officer Canfield discovered the croton water carelessly left running in the store 22 Courtlandt street, which caused considerable damage to the stock, probably about \$5,000.

the stock, probably about \$5,000.

Fire—Darger of Leaving Gas Berning—At half-past to 'clock on Monday morning a fire was discovered in the house of William E Dodge, 147 East Eighteenth street, supposed to be caused by the gas being left burning. Officer Weeks, with a few critizens, succeeded in actinguishing the flames with but trifling damage.

Narrow Essare room Dearm.—Yesterday afternoom a small child crawled out of the third story window of a house on Fulton street, Brooklyn, second door below High street, during the temporary absence of the person in whose charge it was placed, and fell down upon the payament. Fortunately, its descent was broken by an awaing suppended over the sidewalk, and it was taken up comparatively uninjured. It is not supposed that any serious consequences will come from its lofty tumble.

Supreme Court,-Circuit.

Supreme Court,—Circuit.

Before Hon, Judge Edwards.

Jene 21,—Almon Fore as the United States Mail Steme ship Co.—This case has occupied the court for severidays past, and has already been noticed in the Hishalan It was an action brought by the plaintiff, who purchased on the 15th April. 1850, two tickets from the agent of the defendants—one was for a steerage passage in the Obio, to Chagres, for which he paid \$50.—the other for a similar berth in the Columbus, from Panama to Saz Frencisco, for which \$159 were paid. Mr. Roberts, the agent, mentioned to the person who bought the tickets that the Columbus had sailed some few days previously, and that probably the passenger would not be detained more than nine or ten days on the Isthmus—that he would be provided with good, clean beds and wholesame fine. The plaintiff applied, on the 23th of April, to be transferred to a later steamer than the Obio, stating that he feared she should be detained at the 1sthmus. He was told he might transfer, but that he should do so at his own risk, as the company could not guarantee his crival there, by that vessel in time for the second trip of the Columbus. On the 27th April the plaintiff embarked in the Obio, and on arriving at Hawan several of the passengers were transferred to the Falcon, which was then in that port; but the plaintiff and some others went to New Occeans in the Obio, and were brought back, without any expense to them, and were then put on board the Geschens in the Obio, and her first voyage, and on her second voyage she sailed on the 17th July. The plaintiff was sick on the voyage and in Panama and returned to New York on the 10th July, by the advice of his medical attendant. The plaintiff complains of sickness and auffering in consequence of the uncleanly state of the vessed and the delay. A great mass of contradictory evidence was given and the defendants contended that they have folly complied with their contract with the plaintiff. Scaled verdict.

Board of Supervisors.

The Recorder in the chair.

PAPERS REPERBED.

JUNE 21—Application to have an index of wills made; to have a clock placed in the office of the County Clerk.

ADOPTED.

Report in favor of paying the bill of Dr. Carnichau, for post mortem examination of the body of Victorine Grunzig, \$50; in favor of paying George W. Norris, for arresting Charles Johnston, \$16; in favor of paying A. G. Haifield, for arresting G. D. Pratt. \$21; in favor of paying A. G. Haifield, for arresting G. D. Pratt. \$21; in favor of paying R. G. Haifield, for arresting G. D. Pratt. \$21; in favor of paying R. G. Haifield, for arresting G. D. Pratt. \$21; in favor of paying R. G. Haifield, for arresting G. D. Pratt. \$21; in favor of paying R. G. Haifield, for arresting G. D. Pratt. \$21; in favor of paying R. G. Haifield, for arresting the for the formation of th

Arrest of Another Hotel Thief — Vesterday, a man named John Thompson, was arrested by officer Kinner and Capt Hepkins, of the Third ward, on a charge of stealing, a day or two since, from the Merchant's Hotel in Cortainat street, a value, containing 230 pocket penknives, valued at \$175 50. the property of the Materville Manufacturing Company, which property had been left in the care and custedy of the property of the hotel, by Mr. David West, agent for the said company. On the across of the accured, the officers found in his possession forty, nine of the knives, and the prisoner offered to restore all the others, provided he was allowed to escape. The offer, of course, was not acceded to, and the prisoner was conveyed before Justice Osborn who committed him to prison

or course, was not acceded to, and the prisoner was comvyed before Justice Osborn who committed him to prison
for trial. This man Thompson is the same individual who,
only a few weeks ago was arrested at Lovejoy's Hotel,
having taken pessasion of a trunk, the property of one of
the boarders; for that offence he was tried last week, and
sequitted. He is now again under arrest for a similar
offence. We have little doubt but that the Court will,
this time inflict the punishment of the law.

Euspicion of Picking Parkets.—Mr. Ira f. Payson, residing in Brootlyn, white looking at the bulletin in Wall
street, had his pocket picked of a wallet containing Texas
serip for 200 acres of land and a promissory note for \$112.
As soon as Mr. P. nised his wallet, he turned around and
saw two very suspicious looking fellows busily crowding
up and touching the coat tails of persons standing in the
crowd. One of these fellows was arrested by Captain
Ditchett, of the Fourth ward, and conveyed before the
Chief of Police. Mr. Payson, on seeing him, said at once
that he was one of the suspicious chaps whom he saw near
him when his pocket book was stolen. The accused gave
his name as Charles Williams. He was committed for a
further examination.

decidental Shooting.—A German named August Biebtar

his name as Charles Williams. He was committed for further examination.

Activities a Schooling.—A German named August Richts was yesterday arrested by Captain Snodgrass, of the First ward, charged with shooting F. A. Bartley in the abda men with a pistol icaded with powder and ball, woundin him seriously. Since the arrest, it has been accertaine that the shooting was more the result of accident tha any wilful intent to do injury, as both were very friendly together, and were skylarking on board the ship Trangirko, from Hamburg, lying at pier No. 9, North rive when the pistol is alleged to have been discharged accidently. The pelicé conveyed the injured man to the City Hospital, and the accused was taken before Justic Octors, who committed him to prison for a further eximination.

Theatrical and Musical.

Broadway Theatric.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams appeared last evening and were received with enthusiastic cheers. Their performance seemed to give the utmost satisfaction. They appear to night in the drama of "Treland as it is," the amusing piece called "Our Gai," and the drama of the "Limerick Boy," when, no doubt, a large assemblage of Mr. Williams friends will assemble and welcome him to the metropolitan theatre.

Nunco's Gancer.—The French and Spanish danseuse appear this evening in a variety of their best dances. They are very accomplished, and every night receive flattering testimonials of their abilities. Miles, Levigne and Leeder will appear in a new pas de deux; Miles, Pougaud and Event and Magee, in a pas de froie; and Senorite Soto in a Spanish bolero, and La Sicillenne, by Miles Pougaud and M Magee, in a pas de froie; and Senorite Soto in a Spanish bolero, and La Sicillenne, by Miles Pougaud and M Magee, in a The one set farce of "Delicate Ground." being a tale of the revolution; the part of Citizen Sangfroid being played by Mr. d. Jordan The one set farce of Good for Nothriez' will follow; and Mr. Burton will appear, in the next piece, as Mr. Timothy Toodle, in which he has no rival.

National Turathy.—The new and historical nations

NATIONAL THEATRY. - The new and historical nation

National Turanay.—The new and historical nations spectacle, which has been in preparation for some time and the production of which we are informed, has cost the management a large sum of money will be presented for the first time this evening, with new and beautifut scenery. Mise Partington will dance a Scotch rant. Mr. B. Yates a dwarf dance, and all will close with the drama called the "Limerick Boy."

Lycrum Turanay.—Mr. Brooke, the tragedian, wis support this evening, in the character of Master Walter in the play of the "Humchback," assisted in the other characters by Messrs. Arnold, Phillips, Brand, Harris Eaker, Wennyss, Miss C, Wyette, Mrs. E. Stephens, and other well known members of the drama.

Castle Garden.—The Rousset family continue to muse the visiters of this cool and beautiful location, by their accomplishments in dancing. They appear again to-night, in the beautiful ballet of "Sathanick," which has been witnessed with the greatest pleasure by the admirers of the terpsichorean art.

Astor Placer Operas House,—Donetti's troupe appear

Aston Place Organ House.—Donetti's troupe appearant to-night in a great variety of their surprising lead hey are really worth seeing, and they keep the audience a roars of hughler.

ALEON'S GRAND CONCERT promises to be a splend affair. The house, from present appearances, will is filled in every department. The musical selections a such as will be sure to please the musical dilettanti.

auch as will be sure to please the musical dilettanti.

American Museum.—" His Last Legs," "A Day We Spent." the "Dumb Belle," and "Crimson Crimss," at the pieces provided for this afternoon and evening at it. Museum, the casts of which will embody all the leader members of the company.

Charact's Orans Hosse—Christy's popular band ministrels announce sancther highly entertaining pergramme or this evening.

When a Ministrua.—This company of Lithiopian destructed effects fine programme of entertainments for this transfer.

hight.

Miss Catherine Hayes gave a concert at Detroit.

Wednesday night last. The house was well filled, a
the modience were desighted. After the concert, it
is you was seen add at her hote!